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WEEKLY PEOPLE

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S. L. P. FLASHES

CAST ON NOTEWORTHY EVENTS OF THE WEEK.

Class Government Is Private Property Rule—Law-Abiding Pressed Steel Car Company—Gompers Falling from Grace in Europe—The Socialist Party a Swindling Affair.

Class government isn't private property government! It isn't? Just look at the government of Persia. The ex-Shah has been put into the receiver's hands, just as any railroad, or other business in distress. The receivers are Russia and Great Britain. They are to furnish the ex-Shah \$36,000 a year—and they are to run the Persian business. Meanwhile Persian visionaries, just like American visionaries, will flatter themselves and will be allowed to flatter themselves with the idea that they are "IT," while, in fact, they are "IT" no more than the scrubwoman is "IT" in a banking establishment.

The Gironde, France, "Le Cri du Peuple" ("The People's Cry") contributes the following satirical remark to the comments on the ex-Anarchist Briand's Premiership:

"When the Radicals complain of not being represented in sufficient numbers upon his cabinet, M. Briand gently answers: 'What are you complaining about? You think there are too many Socialists in my cabinet? You must be joking. Viviani is only very little of a Socialist; Millerand never was any; and as to myself, I have no opinion of my own: I'm a lawyer and have now changed sides.'

The Berlin "Vorwärts" of August 19 cites the fact that the revisionist Edward Bernstein has become a regular contributor to several bourgeois and sensational papers, and observes: "We leave this conduct for the comrades to pass judgment upon." How different the standard of party ethics in the German Social Democracy and the so-called Socialist party of America! In Germany such conduct as Bernstein's is frowned upon; in the so-called Socialist party the same conduct, in intensified degree, is the regulation thing, and is looked upon admiringly as evidence of "cleverness." The difference in standards tells the difference in principle. The German Social Democracy pursues an Ideal: there graft is desertion. The so-called Socialist party, owned as it is by its private concerns, pursues graft; with it the Ideal is "fanaticism," "impossibilism," "sectism."

Things are moving in Alaska. The Alaska Mines Security Company, "organized with \$2,500,000 capital," has been placed in a receiver's hand. The road to the Trust is via a receivership. The road beyond, and before reaching the main Trust station, is strewn with the carcasses of the smoked-out stockholders. Alaska will "get there" without a doubt.

The performances inside the stockade of the McKees Rock Pressed Steel Car Company are a veritable outburst of stars from the capitalist rocket: men inveigled thither under false pretences; men made to work without pay; men locked up in the "box car" if they ask "impudent" questions; men made to work long hours, and beaten if they don't; "rake-offs" squeezed out of the employees; etc.; etc.—If this is not "Law and Order" what is?

Commenting on Gompers's utterances in Berlin, the Stuttgart, Ger., "Metallarbeiter-Zeitung" makes these pointed observations: "Mr. Gompers is reported to have said: 'About America I can say with pleasure that, despite the frightful crisis, the Labor organizations have succeeded to keep up wages at the old standard.' Other people, who also know a thing or two on the matter, say the opposite. For instance, in the American steel industry drastic cut-downs have taken place." Times have changed. Europe is "on to" Gompers and Gompers.

In Carlisle, Ind., the wife of the Superintendent of the Coal and Clay Company was shot and nearly killed by the American miners out of resentment against her husband who, they thought, contemplated employing foreign miners. These American miners are legitimate products of Mr. Robert Hunter and his so-called Socialist party who would restrict the immigration of the "backward races."

Raise the issue of "backward races" and each race in America is up against all and all against each.

A Los Angeles correspondent in the San Francisco "Organized Labor" of August 7, who signs himself Ross Moore consumes a column in the enumeration of the acts of corruption that the so-called Socialist party is guilty of. With one exception all the counts in the indictment are known to this office to be correct. The one exception which is news to this office runs as follows: "In the State of California prominent Socialist party members went to Sacramento in 1908, SWORE they were members of the S. L. P. in order to keep the latter off the ballot, then endorsed the Social Democratic party."—Not at all an incredible thing. A similar thing was tried in this State. Under the attorneyship of Mr. Morris Hilquit, no less than thirty-one affidavits were presented to the courts SWEARING to the correctness of another affidavit WHICH DID NOT EXIST. The swindle was discovered in time, and the Party preserved its name.

Moved by the praiseworthy desire of proving that the political machine of capitalist society is there mainly to grind mainly class laws—laws in the interest of the capitalist class, the legislators of this State enacted 34 laws the spirit of which may be judged from the following that heads the list—a law making "joy" riding a larceny: he who borrows an automobile without the consent of the owner is now made guilty of larceny. Borrow a workingman's kit of tools, that's fun; let him borrow your automobile, that's theft.

Not out of cruelty, but purely out of the scientific spirit to furnish specimens for observations in psychiatry, the below whimper—emitted by the "New York Volkzeitung," of September 3rd, in consequence of some recent experiments performed upon its Kangaroo erytheline by The People with certain anti-toxins newly arrived from Germany—is here published and framed:

* * * * *
—Dan De Leon, who, as late as after the sessions of the Amsterdam Congress, characterized the German party as a flock of unthinking sheep, without a spark left in it of the revolutionary spirit, is suddenly frightfully delighted at the tendency and posture of the German Social Democracy. But we do not even get ruffled over the occurrence.
* * * * *

What's this?! Secession in the gently harmonious and harmoniously gentle Socialist party?! And secession, at that, to the tune of "Down with Autocracy"! The Seattle, Wash., "Socialist" of last August 28 sets up its standard in defiance of the S. P. National Executive; in defiance of the precious National Secretary Barnes; and in defiance of the whole S. P. itself, whom the paper characterizes contemptuously as "the middle class thing called the Socialist party of the United States."—For once the sceptic is confuted. Can there any good thing come out of the Nazareth of the Seattle "Socialist"? Evidently the miracle was possible.

"Then came the crash [in Kansas]. Special trains carried away the thousands who fled like rats from a sinking ship. As the population shrank, so shrank land values," writes a Western publicist. Time was when the Socialist was thought fit for the pillory when he maintained that society, not individual "ability," created land values. It seems the wall of the stung speculator is stronger than the gag of anti-Socialist prejudice.

Cassius asked, in the name of all his gods at once, upon what meat did Caesar feed that he was grown so great? The sober population of New York—to whom cards have been mailed on which a "Committee of Public Safety" informs it that the said Committee are going to put a ticket in the field founded on the issue of the Traction Graft, and declaring that "ALL political parties and the ENTIRE public press are muzzled in advance"—the sober population of New York, that received these cards, is asking, in the name of all the Bacchuses at once, upon what brew does that "Committee of Public Safety," with its irresponsible Luther S. Bedford at its head, run into delirium tremens?

The proposed gathering of 400 Democratic doctors at Saratoga around the

THE NORTH POLE REACHED!

With one single exception—Rear-Admiral Melville, who believes Cook mistaken—the scientific world, geographical societies, and experts in Polar expeditions agree in believing that on April 21, 1908, the boreal center was finally pierced, a flag pole planted, and the flag raised at the North Pole.

Dr. Frederick A. Cook, the distinguished achiever of the feat, describing his sentiments on the spot of his conquest, tells how the joy at his success was chilled as he looked around, and the exclamation escaped him: "What a cheerless spot to have aroused the ambition of man for so many ages!"

There is another Pole that has aroused the ambition of man for ages—a Pole that the mind of man, piercing into the Future, conceived variously, according

to the degree of firmness of the ground on which he stood

—a Pole that grew in distinctness in the measure that the ground upon which the explorer's foot could plant itself gained in firmness—a Pole that, finally, the ground upon which the explorer took his stand having acquired all the needed solidity, burst forth upon his ken with a millionfold the brilliancy of the Northern Aurora—a Pole that also has demanded the sacrifice of unnumbered lives; in the reaching of which also unnumbered expeditions have been wrecked; but the fascination of which also conjured up ever renewed endeavor—a Pole that will be reached as certain as the Pole that Dr. Cook has just reached—the Pole of the Socialist Republic.

Great is the achievement of Dr. Cook. A far greater achievement is in store for our generation—the achievement that will be commemorated by the unfurling of the International Flag of the Republic of Labor, the Flag under whose folds no slave shall bend the back; and man in all his worthiness, woman in all her dignity, childhood in all its sportiveness, will, for the first time, taste the Joy of Life.

On the approaching day, when that Flag shall be unfurled, no sad reflections, like Dr. Cook's, will there be to chill the joy of the conquest; no sad exclamation, like his, will be wrung from the human breast. The exclamation that will greet the Flag of human emancipation will be: "How justly did the lofty goal arouse the ambition of man for so many ages!"

GOMPERS SPOUTS.

Doesn't Like Revolutionary Tone of French Unions.

Paris, France, Sept. 5.—The one thing which the International Labor Conference held here last week did, and which it will go down in history for, was to reveal and throw into striking contrast the reactionary, supine spirit of the American craft unions as compared with the European trade union organizations, which are in the main, far more worked as fraternally as possible with the delegates from the American Federation of Labor, but it was clear that they had little in common.

After the close of the conference, Samuel Gompers, who was made the most prominent figure of the conference, ponderously delivered himself of his "impressions." While the representative of the American Federation of Labor would not say anything in the way of criticism of French methods, he "regretted" the "anarchistic" leadership under which it had fallen. Gompers has been on this trip to England, Ireland, Belgium, Holland, Germany, Italy, and Switzerland.

"I've seen the workman in Europe not only in his conferences but in his home and shop, and heard from him his problems, hopes, and fears," quoted Gompers. "The trade union movement, the strength of which we Americans are unaware of, is, especially in England, Germany, and France, highly organized.

"No, I must admit their methods are not quite ours. I don't wish to criticize, but it is, of course, a fact that their aims and the spirit which actuates them are different from ours. They lack the continuity of persistent purpose that marks the strength of American workmen. They show magnificent enthusiasm, are splendid fighters, but their efforts are not so well planned and persisted in.

"We can't understand or sympathize with their anti-political scruples. They refuse to ask Government aid in their fight, taking the ground that it is a plutocrat's Government. It is not for me to say that this position is academic and unfruitful. Certainly it is unnecessary in the United States. There it means to gain our way little by little—even ever so little. It seems strange to our French colleagues that we are willing to struggle for so long and desperately for a mere half hour here, a mere dime a day there. We remember that thirty minutes multiply into golden hours for recreation, reading, and strengthening the mind and body or workmen for the next struggle; that dimes mean a little more nutriment for life, a few months more of school for the son, and help to build up a stronger and better educated generation to take our places in the fight for the advancement of human happiness,

"The proposition he made was the organization of an international federation of workmen, which, while not affecting the independence of the workmen of the respective countries, would "defend the rights and interests of all, and create international fraternity and solidarity." Huebers, an Austrian delegate, went for Gompers. "He tells us," said this delegate, "that he does not come officially to share our labors. Nevertheless he gives us advice. We are not children; we do not want lessons from America on how to carry on our business. He relates stories to us. We have something better to do than listen to them."

Huebers said he did not believe that all American workers thought as Gompers did and some day his (Gompers's) co-citizens would tell him that he was wrong. Huebers concluded by declaring that he was certain that American workmen would be happy to affiliate themselves with the international federation.

After several other speeches on this subject Gompers stated that at the next congress of the American unions he would submit definitely the question as to whether or not the Americans wished to affiliate with the international federation.

M. Legien, the International Secretary, said Mr. Gompers was a guest, but intimated very pointedly that it was about time the "guest" actively associate American unions with the International. Gompers himself explained that "for the present, he was merely an auditor, but was ready to give his opinions."

Gompers, in his European "studies" must by this time have learned that he is up against people who think straight and talk plain. When they are told that on the side of the world-wide human aspiration after international fraternity and unity, he is with them, but owing to their ignorance of American labor conditions and their temperamental differences, he has no authority for effecting a combination with them, they smell humbug, and say so with a directness that to Sammy must be very disconcerting. As one of them remarked: "We thank you for your opinions; but we do not need them."

Another delegate intimated that "Gompers is merely on a voyage of discovery." Sammy will discover that the European labor movement is not to be Civic Federated.

After they had put me in a cell the inspector began questioning me, and he wanted to know if I had been talking about the McKees Rocks strike. Then he seemed to think I had done wrong in selling literature because I had no license. Thus there seemed to be a jumping from one pretext to another,—"disorderly conduct," denouncing the police, speaking about the steel strike, peddling books without paying a fee. It is easily seen that the real purpose is to gag the Socialist Labor Party.

W. H. Carroll.

Not infrequently we get communications reading: "Someone handed me a copy of your paper and I want to know more about it." Pass your paper along when read.

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THE SPANISH STRIKE

ITS CAUSE, THE FORCES BEHIND AND AGAINST IT.

Effect of the Anti-Militarist Resolution of the Stuttgart Socialist International Congress—Government Lawlessness—Religious Bigotry Invoked for the War—Reasons for Popular Hatred of Clergy—Press Censorship Suppresses Facts.

Barcelona, Madrid, August 15.—The press censorship, still in force, prevents the outside world from knowing what is going on in Spain, and what is at bottom and back of all the trouble. So important is all this that the Government has suppressed all the labor papers in this province of Catalonia, and most of the liberal papers throughout the land. The Government is anxious that not a drop of the real truth leak out.

Since the anti-militarist resolutions adopted by the Stuttgart International Socialist Congress in 1907, an active agitational propaganda was set on foot by the Labor and Socialist forces of this country. At least 300 public meetings were held since that date against war, both upon the humanitarian and the economic ground, and very many more meetings were being planned in view of the enthusiastic reception that the anti-war propagandists were receiving everywhere. The Spanish Morocco expedition of conquest, with railroad and other such interests as the breath in its nostrils, happened then to be undertaken by the Government. Immediately, of course, the Socialist and Labor press of Spain took up the subject, and combated the proposed expedition with energetic articles exposing the inhuman and covetous schemes that prompted the expedition. These articles gained the sympathy of the republican and democratic elements of the country, and they joined the Socialist and Labor agitation against the Morocco expedition.

This was the signal for the Government to enter upon the path of lawlessness that it has been traveling ever since. Alarmed at the spread of the sentiment against the Morocco expedition, the Government began, in utter violation of all constitutional rights, to suppress and then confiscate one paper after another that opposed the war against Morocco. From that the Government proceeded to forbid, and then to break up public meetings that did not suit it. All this happened before the state of siege was declared; accordingly, before the constitutional rights of a free press and free assemblage were suspended; and before any "outrages" were committed. The fact has come out that these confusions and breaking up of meetings were decided upon as early as July 23, that is, four days before the announcement was officially made that the constitutional rights were suspended. Thus, the Government which has been parading as the "Guardian of Law" set the example of lawlessness, and pursued it in manifold ways.

These moves were all intended to incite the people to some overt act that might give a pretext for a massacre. The people kept cool, and the Spanish Socialist party, undeterred by the Government's conduct, but firmly pursuing its course, decided, upon the suggestion of the Labor Federation of Catalonia, to answer the lawless methods of the Government with the dignified and resolute call for a general strike. August the 2nd was the date fixed for the strike to start. This move the Government replied to with redoubled acts of lawlessness. It forbade all circulars announcing the strike, and seized and destroyed all that it could. It was straining its efforts to prevent the strike from coming off. Perceiving this, the working class of Catalonia pushed forward the date for the general strike to begin. Instead of August 2, work was stopped on July 26, and the stoppage took complete effect in all the four districts of Catalonia. What happened thereupon is pretty well known. The reserves that were being hurried to the seat of war in Africa could not progress by reason of the stoppage of the trains; the reserves gladly allowed themselves to be disarmed; the regulars in many instances refused to fire; and the revolt became general in Barcelona, the republican bourgeoisie and free-thinkers joining. The participation of the latter element accounts somewhat for the manifestations that took

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"I hope, at all events, that he have come to understand one another better," said Gompers. "Next week I'll go to Ipswich as a fraternal delegate to the British Trades Union Congress. I have much to do in Europe yet, but must sail for home this month somehow. You see the Supreme Court is to hand down a decision in which I am interested. (The appeal from the conviction for contempt of court.) I want to be in the country and ready to go to jail if I have to."

25,000 MAY STRIKE.

New Bedford, Mass., September 4.—A general strike of the 25,000 cotton mill operatives in this city is threatened as a result of the refusal of the manufacturers to restore the ten per cent cut in wages made in March, 1908. The mill owners refused to grant an increase.

(Continued on page 2)

THE GREAT STRIKE IN SWEDEN

SPLENDID SOLIDARITY GAINS ONE POINT FOR STRIKERS—EXCELLENT FINANCIAL SUPPORT RENDERED BY LABOR ORGANIZATIONS HERE—SWEDISH LABOR PAPERS VIVIDLY DESCRIBE SITUATION.

The great general strike of the workingmen of Sweden continues with unabated vigor, despite the announcements in last Saturday's capitalist papers that the Labor Federation had decided to call it off on September 6. Work is to be resumed September 6 between the workers and the employers not attached to the employers' association. But the battle will still be carried on by over half of the 300,000 strikers who first struck.

The settlement just made is regarded as a distinct gain for the workmen. It is pointed out that it is the opening breach in the employers' ranks, all of whom had pledged themselves not to yield to the workers.

A cablegram received September 4 by "Arbetaren," the Swedish Socialist Labor paper here, explains the latest developments in the situation at Sweden. The despatch was sent by the national president of the trade unions. Following is the message.

Stockholm, September 4, 1909.

"Arbetaren," 28 City Hall Place, N. Y.
The gigantic struggle is still on, but with changed conditions. Work is to be resumed September 6 only with those employers who do not belong to the Employers' Association. Against these latter the struggle will continue, involving 100,000 workers. The battle is now consequently directed against those employers who declared the lockouts. With continued economic support this gigantic struggle must carry on until a satisfactory settlement is established.

"Landsssekretariatet,
Herman Lindquist."

John Sandgren, one of the strikers' representatives to this country stated last week that the settlement just effected is mostly between such bosses which were not affiliated with the employers' association, and unorganized men. Although these men are classed as unorganized they have placed themselves under the jurisdiction of the national trade unions, and their returning to work was granted by the administration of the strikers.

"The significance of this event," said Sandgren, "is in the fact that it constitutes the first break in the employers' ranks. The battle is now on between the organized workmen and the organized masters, and this struggle will most likely go on for a long time. The situation is intensified by this fact. It becomes all the more important and necessary now to supply the strikers with funds and we confidently hope that all the labor organizations here will liberally contribute."

"My reception everywhere exceeds all bounds of exception," declared later John Sandgren, the Swedish strikers' delegate to this country, in conversation with a Daily People representative. "Everywhere I go, I find the workers in fullest sympathy with the cause of their fellow workingmen of Sweden, and they contribute freely of all that they have."

"Of course," continued Sandgren, "the money is important. But it is only a feather in the balance compared with the tremendous agitational work that is being accomplished for international solidarity. I believe great prejudices against the workers of other lands will be wiped out as a result of this agitation."

Sandgren says that as all moneys are sent direct to the Landsssekretariat in Stockholm, he has no means of knowing just how much money is being sent, but he declares it is "just pouring in." The Ladies' Custom Shoemakers, for instance, voted \$300. A Swedish member of the body, meaning to be modest, moved to donate \$200. This was at once amended to \$300 by an American member, and the latter figure was the one decided upon.

Saturday evening, at an entertainment held by the Nepakarant, the Socialist Labor Party's official Hungarian organ, Sandgren was given the floor. He met with instant response, and it was resolved forthwith to organize a movement to help him in his work of stirring up funds and sympathy.

Sunday was a busy day for Sandgren. Early in the day he called on the Bakers' and Confectioners' tri-state convention now in session on 84th street, and addressed them briefly on his cause. The delegates at once raised \$25 personally, and a resolution was adopted pledging the organization to do all in its power to help the strike to victory.

The Central Labor Union of Brooklyn was also visited Sunday. Resolutions of sympathy were passed, and Sandgren was given credentials and information to enable him to visit all affiliated locals. So impressed was the central body with the duty of aiding their Swedish brothers that they drew out the last \$25 in

their treasury to send to Sweden.

A German picnic in the Bronx and a Labor Day dinner at the Brooklyn Labor Lyceum proved equally fruitful of encouraging results.

On Sept. 6 Sandgren visited the Women's Trade Union League at 43 East 22nd street. "Their faces shone with enthusiasm when I told them of the valiant struggles of the women in Sweden," said Sandgren. "I described to them how the strikers' wives, mothers and sisters were heroically going barefooted and with kerchiefs for headgear, to help the men to success. I told them that the 10,000 women strikers were among the most stalwart militants we had and when I told them that we were all Socialists over there, their enthusiasm broke all bounds. I never expected such an outburst." The mention of the Swedish women's paper, "Morning Breeze," also provoked great applause.

Mondays night the Journeyman Tailors and the Hebrew Traders were called upon. Local 1011 of the Brotherhood of Painters, Paperhangers and Decorators, has already voted \$15 to the strike. Word from Stamford, Conn., tells of a \$50 contribution in that place. As Sandgren says, the "collections are streaming in from all over the country, even from the Pacific Coast; but the most heartening thing about it all is the deep and widespread enthusiasm and moral support the great strike is receiving. With the American working class behind us, our chances are bright," he concluded.

The raising of funds here to aid the Swedish strikers is proceeding with enthusiasm. The Scandinavian Aid Committee of Lynn, Mass., have raised \$50, and on August 31 Local 309, Carpenters and Joiners, of New York contributed \$200. Several unions have sent messages of cheer calling upon Sweden never to surrender.

Yellow unions (9,000 members) broken up. Their officers have ordered the men to go back to work, but most of them refused to obey.

The following is a translation of a letter sent to the Danish "Social-Demokraten" from Stockholm and gives a good idea of the spirit which animates the workers as well as their capitalist masters and their hired scribblers.

Stockholm, August 9.

The street car-rails are rusting. They are as red and covered with street dirt, as if they never had been used. On the streets no vehicle is to be seen outside of the pushcarts, on which the travelers transport their baggage and weak ladies.

The meat served in the restaurants, is beginning to be "touched" (to smell), and the bread is cracking with dryness. The travellers are turning and twisting the famous Swedish meal with a sullen expression, and wash it down with "sugardrinks" (sockerkryd).

But there are hardly any more travellers left. The hotels are half empty, the amusement places entirely deserted and the Art Industrial Exposition, which was to have been the great event of the summer at Stockholm, looks desolate and threatens a big deficit. It is not very remarkable that the tourists are continually fleeing. No street car nor cab is to be had; the horses are turned out to grass. They cannot sail on the "Mälaren," (a large lake), they tramp around the various museums and get home, perspiring and dead tired. They wear the soles off their shoes and cannot even get them repaired.

Still more serious is the pressure felt by the natives day by day as the stoppage of the various industries is increased. The shops and cafés are all over being bolted and locked. The big restaurants close up at 8 p. m. Just as soon as the regular customers have been waited on. The warehouses are being emptied and cannot be refilled. Delivery contracts are being forfeited; payments cease and the debt is growing. The half million (crowns), which the employers "war fund" every day is paying out to its members, is but a drop in the ocean. The complete paralysis of traffic and transportation is a striking proof of the consequences of the struggle.

If one walks from northern Stockholm across the Vasa bridge one arrives at the quays around Söder Malm, all is dead and quiet. Not a crane is moving, and the steamship whistles are silent. Only a few ships are in the harbor. It is several days since the lock-gate has been opened for in and out going ships. Away out a single steamer may be seen waiting for cargo; but there are no trucks to carry the goods to the quay and no workers can be secured. A large steamer came in yesterday from Stettin laden with potatoes. These must be gotten on shore at any cost and mate, engineer and the official force were unloading, while the boss himself, enthroned on top of the bags, drove the load to his place.

But, for this single instance, the fight has been given up. Several ship owners have suspended their routes, and a number of ships on the way to Stockholm have turned back. The Mälaren, where formerly hundreds of large and small steamboats were wont to swarm, is now lying quiet and still, only now and then a passenger boat is sent out to cover several routes at one time and it is kept running by the higher officers and engineers.

The treasury of the typographical union was to have been sequestered the other day for damages to the amount of \$20,000 kroner, adjudged to newspapers. The sequestrators found only about one half a dollar. The typos had saved in time what little funds were on hand.

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SOCIALIST PARTY'S DILEMMA IN 'FRISCO

UNION LABOR PARTY ADOPTS REFORM PLANKS AND S. P. IS LEFT RUDDERLESS—REORTS TO ABUSE.

By Kaspar Schmid, San Francisco.

O tempora! O mores!

What a difference in the times, what a difference in manners. Can it be possible? Is it true? Sure enough, what is still left of the Socialist party local here is 'Frisco is preaching the time-worn philosophy of the ancient Socialist Trade Labor Alliance. All of which happened as a logical result of circumstances. The Socialist party is draped itself with the garb of the Socialist Labor party of ten years ago. Its foremost agitators no longer maintain that the American Federation of Labor is the saviors of labor. Oh, no, at least such is the position of Selig Schulberg and Austin Lewis to-day.

Austin Lewis delivered a series of four lectures under the auspices of the Socialist party in 'Frisco and in Oakland, which fundamentally were S. L. P. talks of ten years ago. And brother Selig Schulberg, in a feeble attempt to answer "Organized Labor," accuses the leaders of the Building Trades here as well as some of the rest of the A. F. of L. heroes as being organizers of scab unions, etc.

How did all this happen? Well, perhaps here is the answer.

It is an unfortunate fact that the Socialist party, nationally speaking, have only one consistent man within their party—as bad as that man's logic may be, if viewed from a workingman's premises. And that man is Victor Berger. He is the man who stands for all which is municipal, state and national Socialism. The Socialist Labor party, years ago, parted from that road.

I was ever since then opposed to any action of that program. Yes, I venture to state that the different attitude of the two parties to the labor question proper, is a simultaneous growth with this event. He who calls himself a Socialist and decides for municipal ownership, etc., is bound sooner or later to look upon the labor movement, organized and otherwise, as a river of life, within which to fish for votes. In fact, for him labor unions have no other excuse for their existence. On the other hand, the Socialist who is guided by the logic of Marx and Engels learns to recognize the labor movement as the real basis of his Socialism. With him, the emancipation of labor can only be accomplished by labor. And this labor movement becomes to him the grandest spectacle of the centuries; a movement, which in its unfolding, stands alone as the only real evidence of the fact that the class struggle is on. And it is, within its development, ever and ever driven by the Juggernaut of capitalism, that the Socialist sees the Cooperative Commonwealth. Hence, the Socialist of this type becomes a critic of labor organizations—if possible, a builder of the same, ever seeking their perfection, in order, if possible, to hasten the process. To him the political party is of secondary importance. For his ideal political mechanism can only exist, when the proper economic foundation has been laid. Ergo, such is an economic labor organism, as would stand in harmony with the interest of all of those who labor, and be at the same time the embodiment of that ideal state of human affairs, where labor will come for the first time to its own, by abolishing capitalism, and establishing its own regime. In the mean time the political party is principally merely a field of agitation and strife "Socialist Labor Party."

Thus we have the parting of the ways. The first road leads, here in America to opportunism and spells Socialist Party. The other road leads to revolutionary proletarian Marxian Socialism and spells "Socialist Labor Party." But to come back to our story.

Every Socialist party Local has its Victor Berger faction. And if the Socialist party would be consistent it would not stand for anything else. Inconsistency should be its name. In line with opportunism, it takes in everything that comes along. "Pay dues and vote for us" is its slogan. And that slogan would be good to-day if the American Federation of Labor had not arisen with its Union Labor Party as a competitor. This A. F. of L. party, having swallowed the S. P. municipal ownership planks and its Chinese exclusion proposition, has put the Socialist party in a hole. The S. P. in 'Frisco no longer dares to call these things socialistic. And now the S. P. finds itself bitterly denounced by their once loyal comrades within the A. F. of L. for having thus turned a somersault, and are not able to answer either "The People," or "Organized Labor," the paper of the A. F. of L. and brother Schulberg has been placed in the stocks by some of his one-time friends and comrades as an embezzler of Union

PSEUDO ANARCHISM

THE KINKS IN THE "PHILOSOPHICAL" ANARCHIST'S BRAIN STRAIGHTENED OUT.

By Jaime Angulo, New York.

There is only one thing left for the Socialist party here to do, and that is to bark back. That is what they are doing. Incapable of answering or denying a single argument or statement, they recognize the Union Labor Party as the true reflex of the A. F. of L. in this state, and now the leaders of the A. F. of L. as have organized labor unions to defeat other unions while on strike. Thus they are forced to attack the A. F. of L. from the old S. T. and L. A. viewpoint, and in this manner add more proof to the correctness of the argument of their opponents within "Organized Labor."

The editor of "The World," (S. P.) took the matter up lately, feeling that as a professor of astronomy and a socialist scribe of the only "Socialist party" paper in this vicinity, it was his duty to answer "Organized Labor" of the Union Labor Party. True to his celestial learnings the editor of the "World" had recourse to poetry, printing several beautiful as well as divine poems, of Shelley, Lowell, Morris and others in between he had stray bits of his own logic. The whole of this appeared in "The World" on August 7. For a heading he looked up the columns of the "Weekly People," until he came to an article of July 17 entitled "Get off the Fence." He dropped the "Get" and headed his poetic outburst of vengeance with "Off the Fence."

In order to reveal his logic let me give you a few samples, taken from said article, word for word. Two will do. "McCarthy (candidate for mayor on the U. L. ticket) is a rotten link. His followers add numbers but not strength to the chain. Their numerical strength is but an index to the moral weakness and mental incompetency of the workingclass." "The strength of such an organization is but the measure of the stupidity of the workingclass in politics and government."

This method of his we have listened to before in a copy of the same "World" on November 7, of last year. While lamenting the poor showing of the election returns from the large industrial centers of America, we heard Mister Shipley say: "This is partly accounted for by the general increase in insanity and imbecility among the workers." It goes without saying that, if this is true, that the workers are turning into imbeciles, the Socialist party no longer has a right to exist, for, would they like to create a co-operative commonwealth with, or by imbeciles?

Such is not our friend the intellectual.

PROVERBS

Contained in the Diary of a Capitalist.

1. The sailor is assailed by storms, the miner is exposed to explosions and landslides, the toilers in factories are in danger from the wheels of the machine; everywhere the wage-slaves are threatened with death and mutilation. The capitalist, being an idler, is protected from all such accidents.

2. Labor racks and kills but does not enrich. Riches are not gotten by personal labor, but by causing others to labor.

3. Property is the fruit of labor and the reward of idleness.

4. Wine is not squeezed out of stones, nor Profits out of a corpse; only the quick are fit subjects for exploitation. The hangman, who dispatches a criminal, cheats the Capitalist of a subject of exploitation.

5. Benevolence draws no interest.

6. When you lay yourself down to sleep, it is better to be able to say: "I have done good business" than "I have done a good deed."

7. The Capitalist who causes his workingmen to work fourteen out of twenty-four hours has not wasted his day.

8. Spare neither the good nor the poor workingman; the good horse needs the spur as well as the poor.

9. It takes longer for a workingman to become a Capitalist than for the leaf of the mulberry to grow up to the size of Pike's Peak.

10. Philanthropy means to steal wholesale, and give away retail.

11. Co-operation means to allow the workingmen to work together with the machine.

12. Profit-sharing means to take the lion's share of the products of the wage-workers.

13. The Capitalist is a devotee of freedom. He gives no aims, because aims-giving robs the unemployed of the freedom to die of hunger.

14. The Capitalist has two tongues in his mouth; he uses the one at buying, and the other at selling.

15. To rob everybody means to rob nobody.

16. Honor and sentiment are poison

SOCIAL REVOLUTION

The Aim and End of Socialist Propaganda and Effort.

When slavery was the form of exploitation the exploiter had first to catch his victim, and then hold him in subjection by force. The slave did not seek his slavery.

Under capitalism the worker fancies that he is free. He thinks that he strikes a bargain as to wages, while, as a matter of fact, he is only "free" to take what the capitalist thinks he is "worth," or starve.

The slave-owner took as his own the produce of the slave's labor. Out of what the slave produced his owner provided food, clothing and shelter. He kept the slave in fit condition to produce more wealth; and when for any reason the slave was not working his owner saw to it that the slave's wants were provided for just the same. Not to care for the slave meant loss to the slave owner.

The capitalist, similarly to the slave-owner, takes the whole of what the worker produces, but instead of providing food, clothing and shelter, the capitalist pays to the worker, out of the worker's product, wages, with which the worker must provide for his own needs.

Still, the intellectual will come up with another argument: "Why shouldn't men learn to do all these things of their own accord without being ordered to?" But, my dear sir, who spoke about being ordered? When men will have evolved enough to understand that it is to their advantage to do all these things, nobody will have to order them. When men will have gained enough wisdom and self-control not to cause injury to their fellowmen, nobody will have to step in and restrain them, that is evident. If I go home of my own accord, I am not obeying anybody.

But how are men to gain that wisdom and self-control, unless they be economically free? That clinches the argument, and it also illustrates very well the paradoxical posture of the genuine anarchist. There is just one point in which he is right and that is when he says that if men are free they will be good. And forthwith (mis-taking political government, capitalist property and feudal law for all forms of government, property and law) he proceeds to deprive men of the means of acquiring and maintaining their freedom. A merry paradox, indeed.

in business.

17. Mistrust the dishonorable man, but place no confidence in the honest one.

18. Coins carry the image of a bird, because, like birds, they drop in the mud.

20. Thou worriest over many things; thou borrowest much care; thou wouldst be honest; thou strivest after wisdom; thou strainest after office and honor. All these are vanity and vexation of spirit. Only one thing is real: Capital, and Capital once more.

21. Youth withers and beauty wilts.

22. Gold is the soul of the Capitalist; it is the motive power of his actions.

23. Verily I say unto you, it is more glorious to be a purse filled with gold and bank notes, than a person loaded with talent and virtue who trots to market to sell himself like an ass.

24. Genius, Talent, Modesty, Honor and Beauty exist only because they have a market price.

25. Virtue and labor are useful and profitable only when someone else employs them. To the Capitalist, there is nothing above eating and drinking and worshipping at the shrine of Venus. Nothing is so real to him, when the end of his days approaches, as the actual enjoyments he has wallowed in.

26. So long as the Capitalist sojourns on the earth, warmed and lighted by the sun, he must enjoy life and be of good cheer. Youth comes only once; none can escape ugly and inconvenient old age, that grabs man by the head and leads him on to death.

27. In the grave, whether thou travest, thou wilt find only worms.

28. Except a full stomach, that digests lustily, and powerful, contented animal spirits, all else is vanity and vexation of spirit.

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PLATFORM

Adopted at the National Convention of the Socialist Labor Party, July, 1904, and Re-adopted at the National Convention, July, 1908.

The Socialist Labor Party of America, in convention assembled, reasserts the inalienable right of man to life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness.

We hold that the purpose of government is to secure to every citizen the enjoyment of this right; but taught by experience we hold furthermore that such right is illusory to the majority of the people, to wit, the working class, under the present system of economic inequality that is essentially destructive of THEIR life, THEIR liberty and THEIR happiness.

We hold that the true theory of politics is that the machinery of government must be controlled by the whole people; but again taught by experience we hold furthermore that the true theory of economics is that the means of production must likewise be owned, operated and controlled by the people in common. Man cannot exercise his right of life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness without the ownership of the land and the tool with which to work. Deprived of these, his life, his liberty and his fate fall into the hands of the class that owns those essentials for work and production.

We hold that the existing contradiction between the theory of democratic government and the fact of a despotic economic system—the private ownership of the natural and social opportunities—divides the people into two classes: the Capitalist Class and the Working Class; throws society into the convulsions of the Class Struggle; and perverts government to the exclusive benefit of the Capitalist Class.

Thus labor is robbed of the wealth which it alone produces, is denied the means of self-employment, and, by compulsory idleness in wage slavery, is even deprived of the necessities of life.

Against such a system the Socialist Labor Party raises the banner of revolt, and demands the unconditional surrender of the Capitalist Class.

The time is fast coming when in the natural course of social evolution, this system, through the destructive action of its failings and crises, on the one hand, and the constructive tendencies of its trusts and other capitalist combinations, on the other hand, will have worked out its own downfall.

We, therefore, call upon the wage workers of America to organize under the banner of the Socialist Labor Party into a class conscious body, aware of its rights and determined to conquer them.

And we also call upon all other intelligent citizens to place themselves squarely upon the ground of Working Class interests, and join us in this mighty and noble work of human emancipation, so that we may put summary end to the existing barbarous class conflict by placing the land and all the means of production, transportation and distribution into the hands of the people as a collective body, and substituting the Co-operative Commonwealth for the present state of planless production, industrial war and social disorder—a commonwealth in which every worker shall have the free exercise and full benefit of his faculties, multiplied by all the modern factors of civilization.

SECTION CALENDAR.

Under this head we shall publish standing advertisements of Section headquarters, or other permanent announcements. The charge will be five dollars a year for five lines.

Section San Francisco, Cal., S. L. P. Headquarters, Hungarian Socialist Federation, Letonian Socialist Labor Federation, 49 Dubose avenue.

Los Angeles, Cal., Headquarters and public reading room at 317 East Seventh street. Public educational meetings Sunday evenings. People readers are invited to our rooms and meetings.

Headquarters Section Cincinnati, O., S. L. P., at 1808 Elm street. General Committee meets every second and fourth Thursday. German, Jewish and Hungarian educational meetings every Wednesday and Sunday. Open every night.

Section Cleveland, Ohio, S. L. P., meets first and third Sunday of the month at 3 p. m. at Headquarters, 1366 Ontario street, rear St. Clair avenue.

Section Allentown, Pa., S. L. P., meets every first Saturday in the month at 8 p. m. Headquarters, 815 Hamilton street.

Section Providence, R. I., 81 Dyer st., room 8. Regular meetings second and fourth Tuesdays of each month.

New Jersey State Executive Committee, S. L. P.—John Hossack, Secretary, 22 Fulton ave., Jersey City; Fred Gerold, Financial Secretary, 102 Waverly st., Jersey City, N. J.

Chicago, Illinois—The 14th Ward Branch, Socialist Labor Party, meets every first and third Friday, 8 p. m., at Friedman's Hall, Grand and Western avenues. Workingmen and women invited.

Headquarters Section Seattle, Sullivan Building, 712 First avenue, Room 207. P. O. Box 1854. Propaganda meetings every Sunday, 8 p. m., Macabee Hall, corner 4th and Pine streets.

All communications intended for the Minnesota S. E. C. should be addressed to Herbert Johnson, 475 Como avenue, St. Paul, Minn.

Section St. Paul, Minn., S. L. P., holds a business meeting every second and fourth Sunday in the month at 10 a. m. at Federation Hall, cor. 3rd and Wabash streets.

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SOCIALIST VOTE IN THE UNITED STATES.

In 1888	2,068
In 1892	21,564
In 1896	54,191
In 1900	34,172
In 1908	14,237

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Subscribers will begin to get the paper regularly in two weeks from the date when their subscriptions are sent in.

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 11, 1908.

What of the buried cities of the mind—
The stately halls and castles still un-
wrought?

Because we sit with idly, folded
hands?

Shall some one else far in the future find
What could be ours, would we but
take the thought?

Shall others build upon our barren
lands?

—NESBIT.

THE CONFLICT IN SPAIN.

Full of matter, as an egg is of meat, the correspondence published elsewhere in this issue regarding matters in Spain, runs the risk of bewildering the mind. It seems too much to digest at once. In that, however, may lie an advantage in that the letter will compel reading over several times.

To aid in digesting it, and thereby obtain a clear bird's-eye view of things in Spain, the following analysis will be found helpful.

When the United States war with Spain took place there was not a ripple anywhere on the Peninsula. The United States was plucking Spain of one after another her valuable insular colonies—the Philippines on the Pacific were seized, and on the Atlantic Cuba was torn from her and Porto Rico annexed. The senile Castilian sputtered some phrases; the Court mumbled something or other; but, from the masses of the people not a sound went up. Utter indifference marked their posture. Now, with a little war in Africa, it is all the other way. Court and countries are holding their breath; while, as to the people, they present the appearance of a seething mass. Why the radical difference?

The first information of importance furnished by our correspondent is that, much tho' the Anarchists are claiming the manifestation is of their making, they actually have no hand in it. The conflict in Spain owes its impetus to the clash of two opposing principles—one, the barbarous principle of conquest, the other the new and civilizing principle of Peace, which received its forceful impulse from the Anti-Militarist Resolution adopted at the International Socialist Congress in Stuttgart two years ago, amid the jubilant plaudits of a vast concourse of delegates from both hemispheres.

Accordingly, the conflict in Spain is not a national affair: it is not a local affair; it is international—international in every sense. It is international in the sense that all nations have contributed to bring it on: it is international also in the sense that the only two nations, really in existence—the Capitalist and the Socialist—are fighting it out, on Spanish ground, just now, to be continued on a world-wide ground, presently.

This is THE feature of the conflict in Spain. All the other features, of the numerous ones recited by our correspondent, interesting though they are, are but of secondary importance.

It had to be, as a matter of course, that a conflict, involving such an issue, should separate the sheep and the goats. The alignment with the Crown of the clerical, labor-duping, bigotry fomenting elements, was inevitable. These have no choice but to merge with the central force that raised the standard of brutal conquest; on the other hand, the passing over of the democratic and republican elements to the Socialist side, and their aligning with the central force that raised the standard of peace on Earth was in the order of things. The Socialist standard shelters all the noble aspirations of the age.

The fight is certainly on—he who doubts it, look to Spain and Sweden.

The New York Labor News Company is the literary agency of the Socialist Labor Party. It prints nothing but sound Socialist literature.

enterprising aristocrats did not meet with equal success. Some knew how to win, to invest, to keep and to increase the riches for which they had maledicted the subjected and ransomed nations; others collected the booty maladroitly and made a mess of it. Some understood better than others how to supervise the work and make use of the strength of the slaves they carried off from every conquered country, brought to Italy and installed upon their immense estates. And if at that time an accuser had risen against Rome and had cried out to its generals, its financiers, its tax-farmers, its pillaging governors, its legions laden with booty: 'You are only living, you are only growing rich on the spoils of the world,' an apologist for Roman society might have replied to him, thus forestalling Mr. Roosevelt's reasoning: 'Why, no; it is the personal ability of the best endowed aristocrats that is the cause of their fortune; and the proof of it is that one returned rich from an expedition which did not enrich another; one was wise enough to keep in his atrium the beautiful golden statues carried off from the temples and palaces of Asia, which have seemed to melt away in the improvident hands of others; one knew how to make use of the troops of captives, that to another were only the vain cortège of an hour.'

"That is what the defender of a society of conquest could have said, and it is just what Mr. Roosevelt says to defend a society that is founded on speculation. "Capitalism is levying an enormous tribute upon enslaved labor, and to justify this regime it is not enough to say that the captains develop unequal ability in the art of gaining and managing this tribute.

"After all—if one wished to push Mr. Roosevelt's reasoning to its extreme—of two thieves, operating in the same quarter of New York or of Paris, thus having to overcome the same measures of safety, to evade the same measures of safety, having at their disposition virtually the same wealth locked up in the same jewel cases or the same safes, the one might, through his coolness, his cleverness or his assiduous reading of the educational romances which are forming the younger generations, become a master thief and realize a fortune; the other, bungling and nervous, might fail in all his undertakings and wind up in the poorhouse. The first, if he knew how to appropriate the reasoning of 'Mr.' Roosevelt, would rely upon the assertion: 'My fortune was not born from robbery; and the proof of it is that others who could steal like me, have failed where I have triumphed.'

Similarly travelling in turn to Chicago, London, Paris, Wichita, one would find in each of those places a woeful dearth of prosperity items about itself, while the papers there would be simply flooded with tales of the prosperity to be had somewhere else.

Everyone is familiar with the Hoax Dandruff Cure, the Hoodwink's Sapapilla, the Runaway's Ready Relief ads. which are a feature of present-day commercialized Civic-Art. In New York they show glowing testimonials from Chicago, San Francisco and Terre Haute. In Chicago the testimonials, no less glowing, which are displayed, purport to come from San Francisco, Terre Haute and New York. Similarly with the other two places. In each case, the one spot conspicuously absent from the roster of testimonializing communities is the place where the ad. is displayed.

Why? Because, the patent medicine being a fraud, there are no testimonials, and to give a home address would render investigation and detection too easy.

Tis the same with prosperity. So long as capitalism endures, "prosperity" will be but a patent medicine to dope and string the workers with.

WOMAN SUFFRAGE IN NEW ZEALAND.

Sir Joseph George Ward, the Premier of New Zealand, who is now in America, where he is holding up New Zealand as a proof of the efficacy of woman's suffrage in solving the Labor problem, should have taken the precaution to order the Department of Labor of his country to send none of its publications to the United States during his visit among us. Having neglected to take the precaution, the publications of the New Zealand Department of Labor are coming in,—and sadly refuting Sir Joseph's declamations.

Whatever else woman's suffrage may have accomplished for New Zealand, as far as the Labor Problem is concerned, the effect has been that of a plaster on a wooden leg.

Vol. X, Part 2 of the New Zealand Department of Labor, just brought in by the mail, looks, from the top of the first page to the bottom of the last, as if deliberately intended to prove, and that beyond cavil, that woman suffrage, on and by itself, is something that the capitalist class need not fear. It looks as if the volume is intended to allay capitalist apprehensions, and demonstrate that there is "nothing in it" for Labor.

The volume in question contains the awards, recommendations and decisions rendered under the Industrial Conciliation and Arbitration Act. Not an award, not a recommendation, not a decision but demonstrates that the Labor Problem is as palpating a subject in New Zealand, as it is in the United States.

As one reads the awards, recommendations and decisions a procession passes before the mind's eye of capitalists and wage slaves; exploiters and exploited; cheating employers and cheated employees; men, women and children at work, just as here; and, just as here, judges siding with the employer in over-reaching the employee (pp. 217 and 218).

Sir Joseph declares that "suffrage, as granted in New Zealand, was one of the most far-sighted policies ever put into effect." Perhaps it was that. If so, then it follows that the suffrage was ex-

tended to women as a rattle to keep the workingmen amused.

Woman should have the right to vote. There is no reason in sense why she should be deprived of the right. At the same time New Zealand's experience is warning enough to remember that there is no more in the ballot than there is in the one who wields it—whether the wielder be woman or man.

PROSPERITY A PATENT MEDICINE.

Prosperity is here upon us. No doubt of it.

From Chicago the news is sent to New York that a monument maker there declared the "increased sale of monuments and tombstones is an indication of prosperity."

From London the cable bears the statement that last week's collapse in prices on the New York Stock Exchange is considered "as simply due to recognition that even greatly improved prosperity had been heavily over-discounted."

From Paris we are told that "the hoped-for industrial revival" has created a condition of "money, money everywhere, and nothing in which to speculate with it."

From Wichita, Kans., New York is favored with the information that "the farmers are using automobiles to a great extent. In one little town of 300, there were said to be forty automobiles."

So one might keep on definitely, as fast as he could turn the pages of the capitalist press. But there is one strange feature about these prosperity reports. Who, here in New York, has seen any from New York?

Similarly travelling in turn to Chicago, London, Paris, Wichita, one would find in each of those places a woeful dearth of prosperity items about itself, while the papers there would be simply flooded with tales of the prosperity to be had somewhere else.

When Gompers yells "Scab!" at the Socialist Labor Party, or its press, the Daily and Weekly People, for daring to promote the organization of workingmen whom the Gompers guild system of Unionism bars from membership by a variety of devices, who is there to echo and re-echo the slander of "Scab!" and thereby condone, even sanctify, the Gompersian iniquity?—Why the S. P. press. From Max Hayes's paper down or up to the "Volkszeitung," it is re-echoed, purport to come from San Francisco, Terre Haute and New York. Similarly with the other two places. In each case, the one spot conspicuously absent from the roster of testimonializing communities is the place where the ad. is displayed.

Who is it that most enthusiastically seconds the Gompers system of substituting the class-struggle with the race-struggle?—Why the S. P., whose Hilquits, Schlueters, Lees, Simonses cross the Atlantic in the effort to debase the International Congress, and thereby the International Movement, by inoculating it with the labor-dislocating Gompers virus.

Examples could be multiplied ad infinitum. Were it not for the S. P.'s valuable support, Gompers and Gompersism would be, if not yet uprooted, at least on its death-bed in America. As it is, the cloak of Socialism being thrown over the Gompers performances, Gompers has grown to be the ominous thing he is today to the Socialist Movement of the land—if not of the world.

At first blush, the sentence, "The Socialist party has not a more dangerous nor a more venomous foe than Samuel Gompers, nor has Samuel Gompers a more valuable supporter than the Socialist party," looks paradoxical. The known facts about Gompers towards the S. P., and the facts, a few of which are quoted above, about the S. P. towards Gompers, prove the sentence true; but this only increases the puzzle. How comes it that Gompers, who derives such valuable support from the S. P., is a foe to his supporters? and vice versa, how comes it that the S. P., to whom Gompers is a foe, affords support to him?—Thereby hang all the laws and the prophecies of the superficially looked upon, puzzle presented by the Socialist or Labor Movement of America.

Nicolas Salmeron, one-time President of the Spanish republic, has an article on "The Downfall of Spain," in the London, Eng., "The International" for August. One of the reasons for the decadence of Spain mentioned by Salmeron is the fact that in many districts of Spain there is only 1 teacher for 114 pupils. This is certainly serious. As Salmeron correctly observes, "the children can hardly assimilate the most elementary knowledge under such circumstances." From all of which it would appear that, at least in the City of New York, we are in a fair way to reach the Spanish standard. Rooms with more than 50 children for 1 teacher are common; not uncommon are rooms with many more children; and rooms with 100 are not unknown, especially in the lower grades.

How different is the conduct of Mrs. Frederick A. Cook, the wife of the distinguished explorer, from the conduct of the wives of our navy and army officers, beginning with the female members of the late redoubtable Admiral Sampson! Mrs. Cook, proud of her husband, avoids notoriety, declines interviews, and seeks seclusion with her children. The wives and female members of the families of our swashbucklers push themselves forward at the least notoriety of their heroes. The atmosphere that pervades the home of the scientist breeds delicacy; the atmosphere that pervades the home of the trained rowdy breeds vulgarity.

DOG'S NURSE.

London, September 3.—A new London fashion is about to be introduced in New York. It is a woman dog nurse. The pioneer, wearing the trim uniform of the Canine Nurses' Institute, with its scarlet letter sembrodered upon her apron, will arrive there soon.

She has been engaged by Mrs. Tyler Morse to take care of her kennel of old English sheep dogs.

He who gets new readers for The People, when read pass it on to some one else.

KAUTSKY ON GOMPERS

The article by Kautsky, raking Gompers over the coals, and published in The People, is, like everything that Kautsky writes, worth reading. It is worth reading even when defective, in that the defects give occasion for useful rectification. It so happens in this instance.

Kautsky says that the Socialist party "has not a more dangerous nor a more venomous foe than Samuel Gompers." This is true as far as the sentence goes; but the sentence reaches only a small portion, at the most only one half of the road of facts that the sentence should travel. The complete sentence should have read: "The Socialist party has not a more dangerous nor a more venomous foe than Samuel Gompers, nor has Samuel Gompers a more valuable supporter than the S. L. P."

The S. P., on the other hand, though aware of the hatred of Gompers, has no choice but to give him support, knowing that the instant it withdraws its support its reason for being ceases, and the triumph of the S. L. P. is demonstrated.

Looked at below the surface, there is nothing puzzling in the American Socialist or Labor Movement, and the seeming paradox of the corrected Kautsky sentence is solved.

real nature of Unionism, sought to supplant Gompers's A. F. of L., along with Gompers himself. The consequence was inevitable, logical—

Gompers, as a traducer of Socialism and a Vice-President of the Civic Federation, hates the very word "Socialism." And he hates the S. P. with the additional and complicated hatred that comes from his knowledge that the S. P. strives for his heirship as humbug, and that, for all that, he needs the thing as a barrier against the S. L. P.

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UNCLE SAM AND

BROTHER JONATHAN.

BROTHER JONATHAN—There was a Socialist Labor Party meeting the other day that should damn you Socialists forever in the eyes of the workers in this country.

UNCLE SAM—Did it fire bombs?

B. J.—No; it favored the importation of pauper labor.

U. S.—You are mistaken; what it did was to denounce the anti-immigration howl.

B. J.—What is the difference?

U. S.—A good deal. This anti-immigration howl is a fraud on the people.

B. J.—Do you call it a fraud on the people to relieve the labor market?

U. S.—That would not be a fraud; but to make believe one wants to relieve the labor market and in that way gain the confidence of those in whose interest it is that the labor market be relieved, and armed with their confidence acquire power to overstock the labor market still more—that is the fraud.

B. J.—In what way is anti-immigration all that?

U. S.—The labor market is overstocked to the compositors; did immigration do that?

B. J.—The numerous machines did it.

U. S.—The labor market is overstocked to the weavers; did immigration do that?

B. J.—Why, no; the steam and automatic looms did it.

U. S.—And so we may go through the whole string of the nation's industries. Machinery, born in this country, overstocks the labor market much more by displacement than immigration does. Now, anti-immigration laws cannot, in the very nature of things, be enforced, and their violation is hard to detect; on the other hand, the injury done to labor by privately owned machinery could be remedied by the popular ownership of it. When a pickpocket wants to rifle your right side pocket he tips your hat on the left; he thereby throws you off your guard on the right and has free play. These anti-immigration howls are of that nature.

And yet the country rings with applause and praise when a man who profits by such misery, spends a mere trifle of his plunder to present his native town with a wee "park."

Thus it is ever with the master class and this is only a small repetition of this worn-out method of blinding the people's eyes with munificent presents. But there are signs of unrest. It is requiring more and more sand to blind the eyes of the working class, and at

CORRESPONDENCE

[Correspondents who prefer to appear in print under an assumed name will attach such name to their communications, besides their own signature and address. None other will be recognized.]

INTOLERABLE S. L. P.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—Last Sunday afternoon, August 29th, Comrade Joseph Schlossberg, Der Arbeiter, delivered a lecture on the subject of "S. L. P. vs. S. P." under the auspices of the Arbeiter Ring branch in this city, at McCann's Hall.

When the floor was thrown open for discussion a Dr. Skerns of the S. P. furnished an unwilling proof to the audience that the S. L. P. position cannot be successfully assailed.

One would-be real estate dealer asked me the important question who was paying me. After I answered him he said that I called him names. I put it to the audience and they replied that I did not call the man names. They shouted a "No!" that could be heard across the Thames River!

I held four meetings in Norwich, but the police would not allow me to speak on the public square, as a man had been killed there because of the congestion of traffic. I had to speak on street corners where it was difficult to secure audiences.

At Taftville, near Norwich, I held a good meeting in spite of the low tricks of a company's agent. He had urged a lot of children to disturb my meeting. I quieted the boys, and they then told me that they had interrupted because no officers were around.

On the same evening and after my street meeting, the Socialist party local invited me to speak to them at their club rooms. I spoke on the "Difference." They purchased \$1.30 worth of our literature.

S. A. J. Stodel,
Norwich, Conn., August 30.

UN-BUMMED.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—This week's "Industrial Worker" of this city comes out with a big front page announcement styled "Important," in which the announcement is made that the annual convention of the I-am-a-bum is put off to May of next year. I remember that when Sherman was bounced he claimed to have the I. W. W. with him, and he was to have his convention, and when the time came the convention was put off three months, then it was put off for the summer of next year, and then it was dropped altogether. The St. John-Trautman outfit are Sherman's successors, and they have begun to put off their convention.

Once-a-Bum-One-No-Longer.
Spokane, Aug. 28.

LEGIEN AND GOMPERS REVIVE REMINISCENCES.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—I read in to-day's Daily People that when Gompers was being gone for by several delegates at the International Labor Congress in Paris, Legien, of the German delegation, took him under his protecting wing on the ground that Gompers was their guest. I also notice that Legien's protection did not do Gompers any good.

This puts me in mind of a sight I witnessed twenty years ago in Berlin at an Anti-Semitic meeting. An alteration arose between the Social Democratic workingmen and the Anti-Semitic "students," which finally ended in a lively "stick fight"—the "students" using their walking canes, and we the legs of chairs. The "students," as a whole, got decidedly the worst of it, but we also got our share of the "wounded ones." It happened this way: The Reichstag's deputy, Boeckel (Anti-Semitic) threw his arms around the Social Democrat, Werner, and, holding tight, he addressed his own crowd, saying: "No harm, no harm shall be done to this man; he is under my protection; he is my guest." Unfortunately for Werner, the protecting wings of Boeckel did not protect him worth a cent. On the contrary, Boeckel's "wings" seemed to have attracted all the students' blows to that particular spot. They played their canes in such a lively way all over poor Werner's body that he came out of the fray a much battered man.

My arrival was not announced in flaring front-page extras by the "public press" of the city. On the contrary, silence on the part of the papers, who were busy with Harriman's weakness. This portion of the country is divided to suit the "nobility." The wage earners' section is in the heart of the city; their homes are next to the mills and stores in which they slave. Velvet mills, silk mills, carpet and cracker factories, are placed here for "our" benefit, while on Bentley avenue is the "monkey dinner" section.

On Friday evening I spoke on Monument Square of this city. After I finished my talk there was another talk by a recently appointed officer of law and order. With his head swelled with pride he told me to move from the base of the Soldiers' and Sailors' monument. I moved and so did the crowd, and so did the literature; fourteen books were sold.

But this was only the overture, for the following evening, Saturday, pay night, a crowd of wage workers awaited the meeting of the Socialist Labor Party, and they were not disappointed for after I spoke I sold books like hot cakes. Over forty pamphlets were sold, one yearly sub to the Weekly People was secured, and nine Eugene Sue books were purchased and Weekly Peoples were distributed.

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S. A. J. Stodel,
Norwich, Conn., August 30.

wish Boeckel had kept his arms away from me!"

Joseph Scheuerer.
New York, September 1.

IN AID OF MCKEES ROCKS STRIKERS.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—At a meeting of the General Committee of Section New York County, held on Saturday, August 28, a motion was passed that we carry on an agitation for the McKees Rocks Strikers and raise funds in their behalf. A committee was elected, composed of A. Oliver, G. Blake, and L. C. Fraina, to carry on this work.

The fact that the strikers are waging their fight alone, the A. F. of L. not bothering itself with their fight, should lend added strength to the militant in his efforts to collect funds. The General Committee realized this, and as individuals donated \$2.65 to the Strikers' Relief Fund.

Acting National Secretary Paul Augustine has been written to, requesting that he bring this matter before the N. E. C. Sub-Committee, and make it a national affair.

It is up to you, comrades, to bestir yourself. An appeal by the committee will be found elsewhere in this issue. Lists for circulation can be had by writing the undersigned, at 28 City Hall Place.

Louis C. Fraina, Sec.
New York, Aug. 30.

"APPEAL" TRIES TO STUFF ITS READERS.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—Enclosed you will find a letter which I received from the Appeal to Reason in answer to a question I put to the editor of the paper. You will notice that the letter bears no date and is unsigned, but it is written on an "Appeal to Reason" letterhead. I received it on Aug. 9.

A few weeks ago I noticed an announcement in the "Appeal" that Local 93, I. W. W. of Birmingham, Utah, had ordered one thousand copies of the issue of the "Appeal" containing the Warren case. When I read that notice, I as a member of the Socialist party in Philadelphia, put to the editor of the "Appeal" the question: "How is it that an industrial union places such an order, since the Socialist party doesn't urge men to join the I. W. W., but on the contrary, opposes industrial unionism?" The letter I am sending you from the "Appeal" is its answer.

I was not satisfied with the reply and sent Wayland another letter asking him to explain what he meant by the statement, "but Socialism is naturally held to the front." I also asked him why the "Appeal" is not a party owned paper, and is a private business venture. But do you think I received an answer to these questions? I did not, and it is two weeks ago since I asked for an explanation. Phila., Pa., Aug. 30.

Joseph Rack.
(Enclosure)

APPEAL TO REASON

Girard, Kansas

Dear Comrade Rack:—The Appeal constantly urges men to join the union of their craft and the party of their class and the Socialist party does the same. The talk that it does not is mere buncombe by men who have never been able to get results and never will. But Socialism is naturally held to the front, because we believe that the ultimate remedy is in Socialism and not in unionism. Increasing wages is not enough—we must end the wage system. The attacks of the S. L. P. are not worth answering in the paper, for the reason that they are both unfair and ineffective.

Fraternally,
Appeal.

AGAINST THE STEEL STRIKE.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—In my letter to The People yesterday I related how the police and business people were trying to stifle the S. L. P. agitation here in Pittsburgh. Now, comrades of Pennsylvania, we are somewhat handicapped. If we are to put up a fight you must come to our aid. We are arranging for an outing for the third Sunday in September, from which we hope to raise funds to carry on the work. We have been selling an average of \$5 worth of literature per week.

Owing to trouble with the police last week it will fall off, but we shall redouble our efforts this week in outlying districts while we try to regain our rights for meetings. So don't forget to send whatever you can to Comrade L. M. Barthold, 245 Seventh avenue, West Homestead, Pa.

With the investigation now going on in the Pressed Steel Car works, the lying statements of the capitalists, and the subserviency of the county sheriff, together with the inactivity of the district attorney, is plainly apparent. These things, pointed out as only the S. L. P. agitation does, calls forth their hatred,

as we show that it is not Hofstott, but the whole capitalist class, the system, with its eagle's claws tearing the workers' flesh, while the capitalist seeks to hide under the fold of "Old Glory," for which, and in whose defence the Catholic Church professor, Monaghan, says, "From Cardinal Gibbons down to the humblest priest, all will melt their golden images to raise a fund to fight Socialism." Although we do not deny their right to fight anything, we ask why not melt those golden chains to feed the starving men and women, and children at McKees Rocks, instead of fanning the flame of brutal combat in the hearts of men. The silence of the audience shows the deep effect of our words.

As to the riot on Sunday, August 22, it was a scheme to condemn the strikers. Exler, the deputy, known as a "scab" in this town and also as a spy in the I. W. W., a few years ago, had to be "vindicated" for his "bravery" and how was it done? By Sheriff Gumbert making liars of the conductors and motormen, and extolling Exler's "bravery," when he dropped on his knees and he cried: "My God, boys! I give in!" But the answer came back: "He who lives by the sword, shall die by the sword," and he met his fate at the hands of those despised "Hunkies" whose furniture he had thrown into the street, and whom, a moment before, he was cursing as he emptied his revolver at them.

I was on the scene early on Monday, and spoke on the Mound, despite the papers said there was no meeting. They presented a sad but determined body while I and S. P. men advised them not to strike back. Comrade Banks and I noted the frightened manner of the Cossacks despite their loud "Move on" command. It sounded hollow, showing that the despised foreigners' defense had its effect.

I was in the strikers' hall day before yesterday, when a picket brought in three strike-breakers, two of whom had been shipped from Chicago under false pretenses. One brought as a souvenir an egg which he was given for breakfast, rotten ripe.

Later I was up on the Mound to hear the strikers cheer as the pickets brought a number of strike-breakers on the Hill. I also talked to the man locked in the box car, as reported already in The People, but language is not strong enough to paint the conditions.

Debs was here and had a meeting in old City Hall, but no over-flow meeting. The same old platitudes were reported. At 9 p.m., when he looked at his watch, I think he recognized the end of his verse, and the enthusiasm was spent, yet he continued nearly another hour, declared he was an industrial worker, and passed on, to receive the handshaking at the finish. I heard Debs before I joined the S. L. P. eleven years ago; it is the same old Debs, with his eyes on the crowd to see which way it jumps.

How sad it is to look upon a man of such magnetic influence, leaning forward to catch the effect of his words upon his hearers, yet never at the front when those followers are being stamped by the false "labor leaders" to whom he glibly refers.

But courage, comrades, many of those S. P. Debs worshippers will yet break the bonds and take the proper place, either in our party or by bringing their own up to the S. L. P. standard.

W. H. Carroll.

Pittsburg, Pa., August 29.

CHARLES FALLATH.

Charles Fallath, a member of the Socialist Labor Party in Elizabeth, N. J., died on Tuesday, August 30. Burial took place September 2.

The
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AND THE
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AS TO LANGUAGE FEDERATIONS

Official Declaration of Scandinavian Federation on the Subject.

The below is the official declaration of the N. E. C. of the Scandinavian Socialist Labor Federation upon the question of the admittance of Language Federations into the Socialist Labor Party:

At its convention in July, 1908, the S. L. P. made an amendment to its constitution, called Art. XII., containing rules for the admittance of Language Federations into the S. L. P. Previous to that time, this question had been rather inadequately discussed within the Party. It appears also as if the wording of Art. XII. were not very satisfactory, because at the present time an agitation is going on within the Party for the amendment of said article.

Two distinct motions are at the present time before the Party, one from Section Chicago (accompanied with a lengthy argument), and another from Section New York. A discussion of the subject is also running through the Party's official organs, the Daily and Weekly People.

We realize that this discussion is not centered around the question whether or not the Party should admit the Federations. This question was practically settled with the adoption of Article XII. The object now is to formulate more satisfactory conditions for the admittance.

Considering this, and consequently further that the Scandinavian Federation at this time stands officially declared against affiliation with the Party, it would appear that we would have no business to enter into this discussion.

As is well known, this question came up before the convention of the Federation already in January, 1907. At that time the matter was but slightly comprehended, and the convention adopted a motion in favor of affiliation; but after it had been discussed in "Arbetaren" it was defeated by the general vote. At that time, however, it could only, at the best, have been the expression of a wish and declaration of principle as far as the Federation was concerned, because the Party's constitution at that time did not provide for such affiliation. At the time of the Federation's last convention, in January, 1908, the matter had taken on a different phase, inasmuch as the Party had then adopted the aforesaid Article XII.

However, this question was then again taken up, if we are not altogether mistaken, with the view of being at once and unanimously defeated. This position of our Federation towards the question of affiliation is also made clear by its declaration of principles. These state that in this country the class struggle must be carried on by the country's political and economic organizations, and that our Federation is neither a political nor economic organization in the true sense of the word, but is ONLY a propaganda organization.

As already mentioned, for these reasons it might appear as if we had no cause to enter into this discussion, and we probably would not have done so if it had not been for an utterance by Comrade Carm of Chicago in the Daily People of July 21.

Carm reproduces the motion and arguments of Section Chicago. In the course of these arguments our Federation is referred to in a manner that would lead the uninitiated to understand that it stands ready to be admitted into the Party, indeed, that it is anxious for it, and only is waiting for the Party to adopt suitable constitutional provisions. But this is not all. Carm adds that he "as an active member and formerly organizer of the Scandinavian Socialist Labor Federation, knows that language branches need to be directly affiliated with the Party." It is this fact, namely, that Carm strikes a posture as if he were speaking authoritatively for the Federation, that has caused us to speak, in order to call attention to the above facts so that none of the Federation members may retain the impression that it stands ready to join the Party; so that if perhaps the question again should come before the Federation they may not feel disappointed at its possible outcome.

Further, as we have noticed that some branches have had this question of amending Art. XII., up for discussion, we desire in this connection to draw to their attention the fact that the question that should first be discussed in the Federation is, whether or not this affiliation is desirable for the promotion of our common cause.

LETTER-BOX

OFF-HAND ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

NO QUESTIONS WILL BE CONSIDERED THAT COME IN ANONYMOUS LETTERS. ALL LETTERS MUST CARRY A BONA FIDE SIGNATURE AND ADDRESS.

F. B. SAN FRANCISCO, CALIF.—For the Socialist Labor Party to drop the word Socialism from its name, because of the stain that the Socialist party is putting upon the word, would be to place the Party's name at the mercy of just such folks as the S. P.ites. As the sun breaks through the darkest clouds, so will the word that indebted designates Socialism.

J. C. PHILA., PA.—The family name of Eugene Sue is pronounced, not "Soo," nor "Su-e." Would you say: "I sued a man for damages?" You would say, "I sued him." The nearest Sue's name can be pronounced in English as is the English word to Sue. Next question next week.

E. J. K. SAN FRANCISCO, CALIF.—If you flip away some vermin that tries to bite you, and you then ignore the writhings of the thing as it lies in a ditch by the roadside, would that indicate you have any lingering love for the insect?—No more have we for the Only Logical Central Selig Schulberg.

R. K. CLEVELAND, O.—The job implies going through the full files of The People. As instances are recalled they will be mentioned in this column. Here is one. In 1892, Gov. Flower of New York signed the bill limiting the hours of work on railroads. The lines centering in Buffalo ignored the law; the switchmen struck; the Governor called out the militia and smote the strike. Among the enthusiastic supporters of the Governor was the Tammany Senator Jacob Cantor. In November of that same year Cantor ran again for the Senate. He had two opponents, one Republican and one S. L. P., both members of Gompers's cigarmakers' Union. Gompers thereupon appeared in the "Daily News," a Tammany paper, with a letter written to Cantor and endorsing him. In that letter Gompers said to Cantor: "If anybody says you are an enemy to Labor he says what is not true."

L. A. DALLAS, TEX.—A person has the right to translate any article he pleases from the Daily or Weekly People into any foreign language.

READER, LOS ANGELES, CALIF.—To "Americanize" Marx's "Capital" can mean only to make it understandable to people who have not the thinking power to understand "Capital" as it now is. Such a job is next to impossible. A hard subject requires technical treatment, and that is ungraspable by some people. To drop the technique is to invite a flood of misunderstanding.

J. M

OFFICIAL

NATIONAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE
Paul Augustine, National Secretary,
28 City Hall Place, N. Y. City.

CANADIAN S. L. P., Philip Courtenay,
National Secretary, 144 Duchess avenue,
London, Ont.

NEW YORK LABOR NEWS CO., the
Party's Literary Agency, 28 City Hall
Place, N. Y. City.

NOTICE—For technical reasons no
Party announcements can go in that
are not in this office by Tuesday,
to p.m.

N. E. C. SUB-COMMITTEE

A special meeting of the above committee was held at National Headquarters on Wednesday evening, September 1st, with Lafferty in the chair. Members present: Lafferty, Ball, Kuhn, Deutsch, Schwartz, Lefkowitz, Hall, Lechner, Mittelberg, Rosenberg, Schraff and Weiss. Absent and excused: Butterworth and Hammer. Absent: Miller. Financial Report: Income, \$119.95; expenses, 126.90.

The Committee on Sub book sale plan reported inability to accomplish much on the plan up to date but expects to report progress at the next session. National Secretary reported that the Lettish Constitution has not as yet been received from the translator, and that he had written to the comrade who had the matter in hand requesting that the work be pushed.

The result of the N. E. C. vote on Reinsel's motion to retain the services of Paul Augustine as National Secretary is as follows: In favor: F. J. Meyer, Washington; Olive M. Johnson, California; Herman Richter, Michigan; G. H. Campbell, Minnesota; J. U. Billings, Colorado; Albert Schnabel, Wisconsin; Joseph Marek, Connecticut; Boris Reinstein, New York; A. S. Dowler, Texas; Alexander Kaucher, Missouri; W. H. Thomas, Pennsylvania; A. E. Reimer, Massachusetts; John Kircher, Ohio. Opposed: none.

A committee from Section New York County requested to be heard on proposition to the N. E. C. Sub-Committee to endorse the action of its Section in the matter of the McKees Rock strike, and urge the Party as a whole to take up the work of aiding the strikers. Moved by Deutsch, seconded by Mittelberg: "That the communication of the committee be received and acted upon." Carried. Moved by Lechner, seconded by Kuhn: "That a committee of three be elected to draft a resolution relative to the McKees Rock strike." Carried. Committee: De Leon, Lechner and Fraina. Following is the resolution:

"Whereas, Six thousand workingmen are out on strike at McKees Rocks in the steel mills of the Pressed Steel Car Company; and

"Whereas, The brutal repressive power of capitalism is being used against these workingmen, in an effort to break their strike; and

"Whereas, The striking workingmen are in need of financial aid to insure their continuing their strike until final victory is achieved; be it, therefore,

"Resolved, That the N. E. C. Sub-Committee calls upon all members and sympathizers of the Socialist Labor Party to do all in their power to insure the strikers receiving adequate support."

John Sandgren, a delegate from Sweden, now in America, on a mission to obtain support for the General Strike of the workers in that country was granted the floor. He explained the situation in his country and urged the S. L. P. to give whatever support was in its power. Moved by Lefkowitz, seconded by Schwartz: "That a committee be elected to draft a resolution to be published in the minutes of this committee, and that the committee have full power to insert same." Carried. Committee: Hall, Deutsch and Augustine. Resolution drawn up as follows:

"Whereas, Three hundred thousand members of the working class in Sweden have for the past five weeks been engaged in a gigantic General Strike against the capitalist class of that country, and

"Whereas, These workers now call upon the members of their class in America for assistance in this struggle, and

"Whereas, The Socialist Labor Party recognizes that the struggle of the workers of one country is the concern of the workers of all countries, therefore, be it

"Resolved, That the Sub-Committee of the National Executive Committee call upon the members and sympathizers of the S. L. P. in America to agitate for, and do all that is possible in their respective localities, in unions and societies of which they may be members, and in general, to gather financial resources for the support of the General Strike in Sweden."

Communications:—From Section New York County urging publication of a leaflet in the Russian language. Moved by Kuhn, seconded by Hall: "That Reinstein be requested to write a leaflet for propaganda purposes in Russian, and

that the N. E. C. Sub-Committee orders same to be printed at once." Carried.

From Section Cook County regarding title to the Hungarian Party organ; Portland, Ore., ordering due stamps and reporting on conditions there; Washington S. E. C. ordering due stamps and supplies; Texas S. E. C., regarding engagement of Pierson for agitation; Massachusetts S. E. C. regarding Reimer's agitation in Massachusetts and Rhode Island; Virginia S. E. C. regarding resolution of the Sub-Committee's last minutes; Missouri S. E. C. regarding information for the State Department of that State; Kentucky S. E. C. regarding Pierson's proposed work in that State.

National Secretary reported having written letters to individual members and sympathizers in Indiana regarding organization of Sections and general agitation. He also reported that arrangements had been made for him to visit Sections in the State of New York from September 4th to 8th inclusive, on an organization mission. Moved by Kuhn, seconded by Deutsch: "That the action of the national secretary be approved." Carried.

Adjournment 10:30 p.m.

Max Rosenberg, Secretary.

NEW YORK S. E. C. S. L. P.

A regular meeting of the New York State Executive Committee, S. L. P., was held on Friday evening, August 20, at the Daily People Building, with Johnson in the chair. Present: Kuhn, Scheuerer, Hiltner, Moonelis and Donohue. Absent with excuse Walters and Wilson; without excuse, Hanlon.

The minutes of the previous meeting were adopted as read.

The Secretary reported he had notified all members to be present; had again written Section Richmond County regarding agitation work but to date had received no reply; sent letter to new Section at Yonkers regarding organization work and agitation; notified Sections Troy, Gloversville and Schenectady of visit of Augustine on September 4th, 5th and 6th, respectively, and received replies from Troy and Schenectady that arrangements had been made and notifying where meetings are to be held; received word from Katz that he would be compelled to return home from Rochester owing to certain matters requiring his attention. Katz further reported that he and Reinstein attended to organization work at Schenectady, which Section elected new officers; that they now have two branches, an English and a German; that Harry Gunn is Organizer of the Section; that at Troy he and Reinstein were very successful, getting new members into the organization and stirring the members to greater activity. The State secretary further reported he had written Reinstein, now back in Buffalo, regarding further agitation in the Western part of the State. Action of secretary endorsed.

An application for membership at large was received from Daniel Anderson, Jamestown; same granted.

Two bills of the Labor News Co. for \$10 and \$5 were ordered paid.

National Secretary Augustine, who was present stated that there is quite a large stock of leaflets on hand with the Labor News Co., which should be gotten out before any new matter is printed; decided that the Secretary procure samples of the various leaflets and urge the Sections to get supply; also that he send them the circular advertising the 100 assortments pamphlets.

The secretary was also instructed to call for nominations for member of the National Executive Committee from New York State for the term of 1910.

Financial Report for July: Receipts, \$55.05; Expenditures, \$32.93.

Moving adjourned.

Edmund Moonelis, Secretary

SECTION HOBOKEN.

Section Hoboken, S. L. P., held its regular meeting on Wednesday, September 1, at Bagelmann's Hall. All members present. Kraja elected chairman.

Fellow officers were elected to hold office until January, 1910.—Organizer, Joe Kraja; treasurer, Mat' Porop; financial secretary, John Sweeney; recording secretary, Harry Schreck; agent for German press, Robert Wolff; agent for English and Yiddish, John Sweeney; agent for Slavonian and Hungarian, Joe Kraja; agent for Italian, Georg Porop.

Meetings will be held every first and third Wednesday in the month, at Bagelmann's Hall.

The financial officers reported progress.

It was decided to arrange hall and open air meetings in October, November and December, especially for the benefit of the Slavonian and Italian workingmen of this city. Agitation amongst these seems to be successful and we hope to have a very strong Section very soon. The present material is anxious and in earnest to get to work.

This Section is at present looking for Slavonian and Italian speakers. Any such are invited to send names, etc., to secretary. All old members of former Section Hoboken should get in harness now and help. Members of the State Committee are invited to our next meeting on WEDNESDAY, September 15.

H. Schreck, Secretary.

SEIZE THEM!

Let Not the Opportunities for Propaganda Slip by.

While the general propaganda activity was fair the past week, still there was so much of interest, to the Socialist, going on that it is surprising that the propaganda effort was not much greater. There was the Swedish general strike, and the McKee's Rock strike, to mention but two of the outbursts of the revolutionary spirit, upon which the workers in general are pretty much in the dark. In order that the workers may have a clear and intelligent comprehension of such matters our press is necessary, and it is up to us to get it into the hands of workingmen. Incidents in the world of labor of late have been such that they should have inspired everyone to push the propaganda.

The result of the Michigan-Kentucky propaganda contest was not very startling. From Michigan we received \$13, Daily and Weekly People, and \$10.20, Labor News, total \$23.20. From Kentucky Daily and Weekly People, \$3.10.

Those sending two or more subscriptions were:

R. Baker, Vancouver, B. C. 4

OPERATING FUND.

Our Isthmian friends came to the rescue this week with \$19.50 to this fund. So long as the propaganda does not make the work self-sustaining, we must depend upon our friends for financial help. Don't forget about this when you happen to have a little to spare.

John DuChak, Panama 2.00
S. Talbot, " 2.00
J. Esnault, " 1.00
J. Harkivanic, " 1.00
A. Conway, " 1.00
A. Winsborrow, " 1.00
Tom Byron, " 1.00
F. Foster, " 1.00
W. Rostick, " 1.00
C. Chase, " 1.00
Joe Weiser, " 1.00
P. Ender, " 1.00
Jas. Farrell, " 1.00
C. Stevens, " 1.00
H. Lake, " 1.00
J. Burnhart, " 1.00
Grundy, " 1.00
A. Harper, " 1.00
W. G. Cowen, Pittsburgh, Pa. 1.00
J. Lindgren, Brooklyn, N. Y. 1.00
H. Kraft, Detroit, Mich. 1.00
A. Fabinski, Detroit, Mich. 1.00
O. S., Boston, Mass. 1.00

Total 23.65
Previously acknowledged .. 5,000.67

Grand total \$5,024.32

Agitation Committee.

IN AID OF MCKEES ROCKS STRIKERS.

The following contributions to this fund were received. Lists for circulation in the shops, unions, etc., should be gotten from the Secretary of the Relief Fund:

General Committee delegates, Section New York County \$2.65
Dr. A. Levine, New York 1.00
F. H. Brune, Brooklyn 2.00
T. L. Joslin, Brighton, Mass. 1.00
B. C. Fraina, New York50
W. Johnson, New York25
Collected at meeting, 50th St. and Tenth Ave.58
Collected at meeting, 32nd St. and Third Ave.42
Brotherhood of Painters, Paper-Hangers of America \$25.00
Kremer Progressive Ass'n Br. 136 1.00
Workmen's Circle, New York 2.00
Millinery Workers' Union, New York 3.10
W. Gazecki, New York 1.00
J. S. New York 2.50
John Lindgren, Brooklyn 1.00
S. W. 1.00
33rd and 65th A. Ds., S. L. P. 1.00

Grand total \$44.30

An appeal in leaflet form, aent the McKees Rocks strike has been printed. Copies should be procured for circulation at outdoor meetings.

L. C. Fraina,
28 City Hall place.

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L. C. Haller, Los Angeles, Cal. 3

Section El Paso County, Colo. 2

F. Knotek, Hartford, Conn. 4

C. Pierson, Terre Haute, Ind. 16

F. Bohmback, Boston, Mass. 2

L. Platt, Attleboro, Mass. 2

J. A. Youngdine, Needham, Mass. 2

G. Haessler, Detroit, Mich. 6

G. Herwarth, Detroit, Mich. 3

C. A. Ruby, Rochester, N. Y. 2

R. Katz, New York State 4

F. Brown, Cleveland, O. 3

J. H. T. Juergens, Canton, O. 2

R. Strach, San Antonio, Tex. 5

E. Schade, Newport, Va. 2

L. Olsson, Tacoma, Wash. 3

D. G. O'Hanrahan, Seattle, Wash. 3

A. Gillhaus, Seattle, Wash. 4

A. Schnabel, Sr., Milwaukee, Wis. 10

A. Schnabel, Jr., Milwaukee, Wis. 10

H. Bottema, Milwaukee, Wis. 2

The Socialist, Edinburgh, Scot. 2

H. Cody, Panama 21

Prepaid Cards sold: J. W. Stewart, Tucson, Ariz., \$5; M. Rutherford, Holyoke, Mass., \$5; R. Katz, Paterson, N. J. \$2.50.

THE CONTESTS.

The Wisconsin-Indiana contest closed September 4. The Arizona-Maryland one started September 5th. There are other contests to be announced later.

ATTENTION, CONNECTICUT.

The Connecticut State Executive Committee has engaged Samuel Stodel to speak where possible, but mainly to secure subscriptions to the Party Press and to dispose of Party literature. All readers and sympathizers who are interested in this endeavor are kindly requested to assist him as much as possible. He will be in the following places at the stated dates:

Waterbury—September 6, 7, 8.

Bristol—September 9.

New Britain—September 10, 11, 12.

Hartford—September 13, 14, 15, 16.

So. Manchester—September 17.

Rockville—September 18.

S. L. P. MEN OF EAST PITTSBURG, PA., AND VICINITY, NOTICE!

A large mass meeting under the auspices of Section Allegheny County, Socialist Labor Party, will be held on

MONDAY, September 13, 8 p.m., in East

Pittsburgh Turn Hall, Electric avenue,

East Pittsburgh, Pa. Admission is free

and everyone is invited especially opponents

of the S. L. P. Free discussion is assured.

We ask our friends and comrades to

advertise this meeting extensively and

make sure of a large attendance. The

following will be speakers: W. H. Carroll, state organizer for the S. L. P. in

Pennsylvania, W. H. Thomas, coal miner of Blythedale, and F. Weber, a bricklayer of Wilkinsburg.

We ask our friends and comrades to

advertise this meeting extensively and